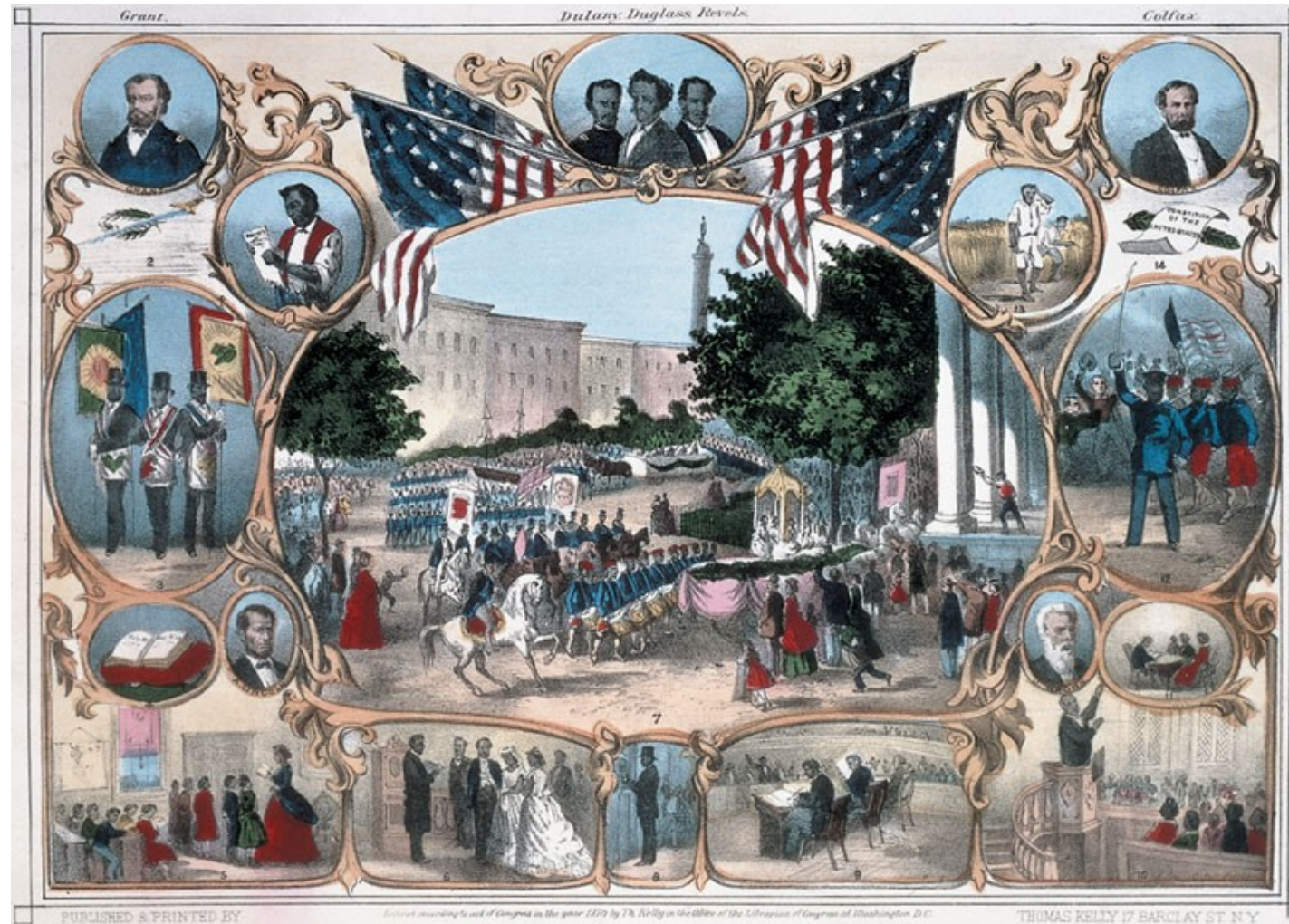


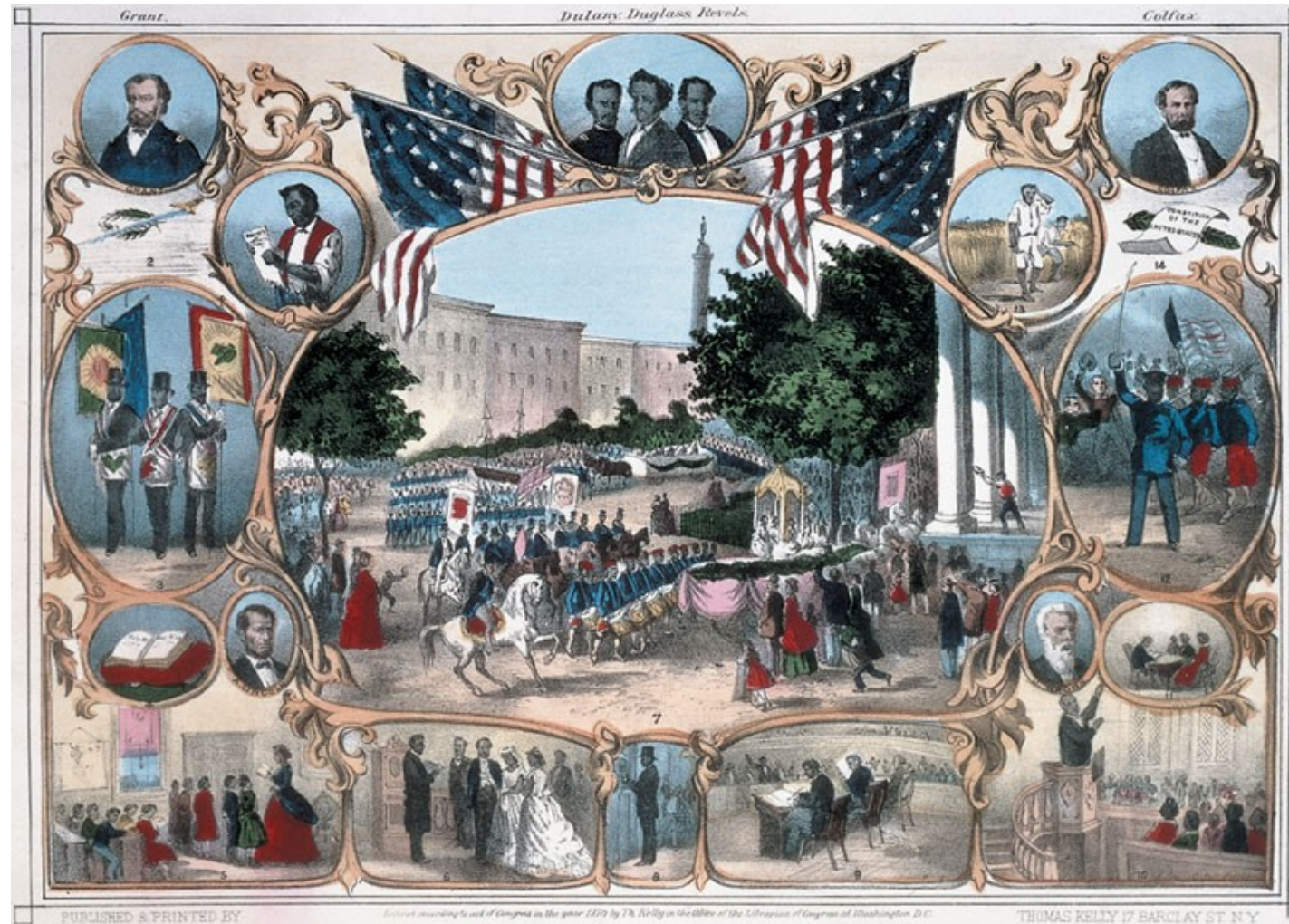
Reconstruction: Remaking the Nation



On Very Late Papers

- I will accept late papers until the day and time of your final exam.
 - 11 am section: May 5, 1 pm
 - 4 pm section: May 7, 3:15 pm
- For extremely late papers, I will give that paper an F (i.e., a 50%) if the paper is a legitimate attempt at the assignment that follows all instructions.

Reconstruction: Remaking the Nation



Was the Civil War America's Second Revolution?

- In 1860,
 - Lincoln and the Republican Party accepted the legality of slavery, and most northerners accepted slavery (if at times grudgingly) as legal in the United States.
 - Most white Americans agreed that the United States was a “white man’s republic.”
- In 1865
 - Lincoln and the Republican Party were committed to the end of slavery.
 - 100,000s of African-Americans were fighting to “save the Union.”
- What would be the place of the freed people after the war? Would the United States remain a “white man’s republic?”

What did African-Americans and Southern Whites want?



Jourdon Anderson



An African-American being sold to pay a fine, 1867

Presidential and Radical Reconstruction

- President Andrew Johnson asserted executive control over Reconstruction.
- Very conciliatory to southerners
 - Returned confiscated land
 - Pardoned most rebels
 - Allowed southern states to reorganize governments
- How would most northerners have reacted to this?
- Congress rejected Johnson's vision of Reconstruction and asserted control over it in 1867.
- Major Actions
 - **The Reconstruction Act of 1867**
 - The Enforcement Acts of 1870 and 1871
 - The Civil Rights Act of 1875
 - **The Reconstruction Amendments to the Constitution**

African-American Action

[illegible]

Pomeroy Blake
 Peter Markin
 Peter Thompson
 Richard Lusk
 John Clark
 Henry L. Russell
 Benjamin Bailey
 Charles Briggs
 Samuel Ward
 Levi Wilson
 James Anderson
 Charles Jones
 Thomas Jackson
 Benjamin Allen
 Nelson Clark
 James Johnson
 William Johnson
 George Johnson
 Samuel Garrett
 Levi Grant
 Joseph Smith
 Lewis Wilson
 Edward Hanson
 Mark Cook
 Daniel Blackford
 Charles Brady
 John Collington
 M. Marshall
 Simon Paydubert
 James Brown
 Albert Byrne
 Isaac Legard
 Post Puttger
 Harston Parker
 James Bigguy
 C. Dulger
 Charles E. Jackson
 Andy Brown
 Thomas Cole
 Francis Cole
 Benjamin Simon
 Noah Brown
 William Davis
 Daniel C. Fields
 John Jenkins
 John Carter
 James Bias
 John Mayhew
 Billy Briggs
 Richard Washington
 Samuel Grant
 Samuel Ferguson
 Alfred H. James
 Angus Howard
 John Brown
 Samuel Jackson
 James Cole
 John Jones
 William Sprague
 Edward Jackson
 Joseph Fawc
 Harry Holmes
 William Collins
 Samuel Craig
 A. & Alphon
 & Myers

Two pages from a petition signed by 3,740 African-American residents of South Carolina to Congress urging Congress to ensure voting rights for African-Americans, 1865.

Source: <https://crowd.loc.gov/campaigns/undersigned/>

The Federal Constitution

- What was the relationship between the state and federal governments before the Civil War?
- What did the Bill of Rights do in that period?
- What does it do today?

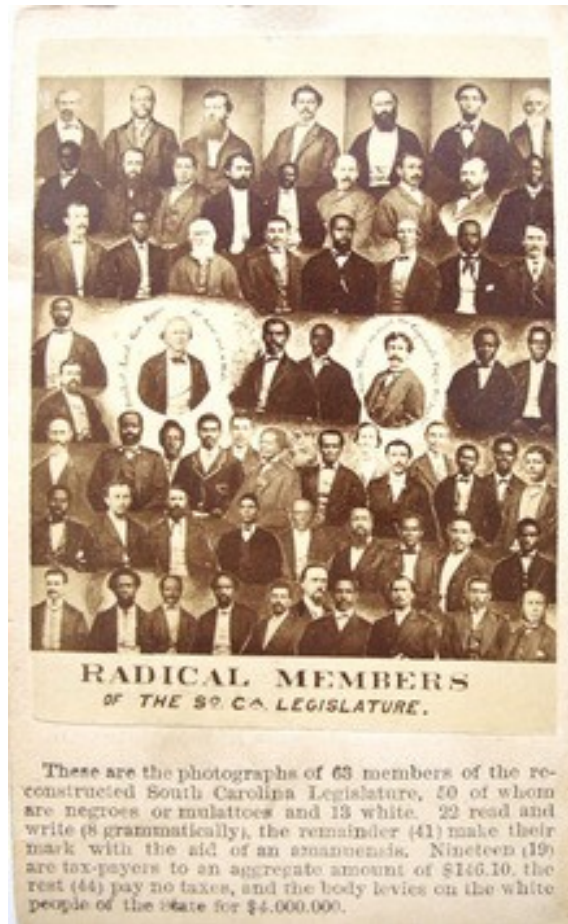
The Reconstruction Amendments

- The Fourteenth Amendment (1868)
 - **Gave citizenship to everyone born in the USA.**
 - **Guaranteed due process in the law and equal protection of the law.**
 - Stripped high-ranking former rebels of the right to hold office.
 - Repudiated the Confederate debt.
 - **Reduced the representation in Congress of any state that stripped blacks of the right to vote.**
 - **Did NOT guarantee blacks political rights.**
- The Fifteenth Amendment (1870)
 - **Section 1.** The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
 - **Section 2.** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation

The Reconstruction Amendments

- How would this have changed the structures of American government?

Radical Reconstruction in the South



Members of the South Carolina Legislature, 1867

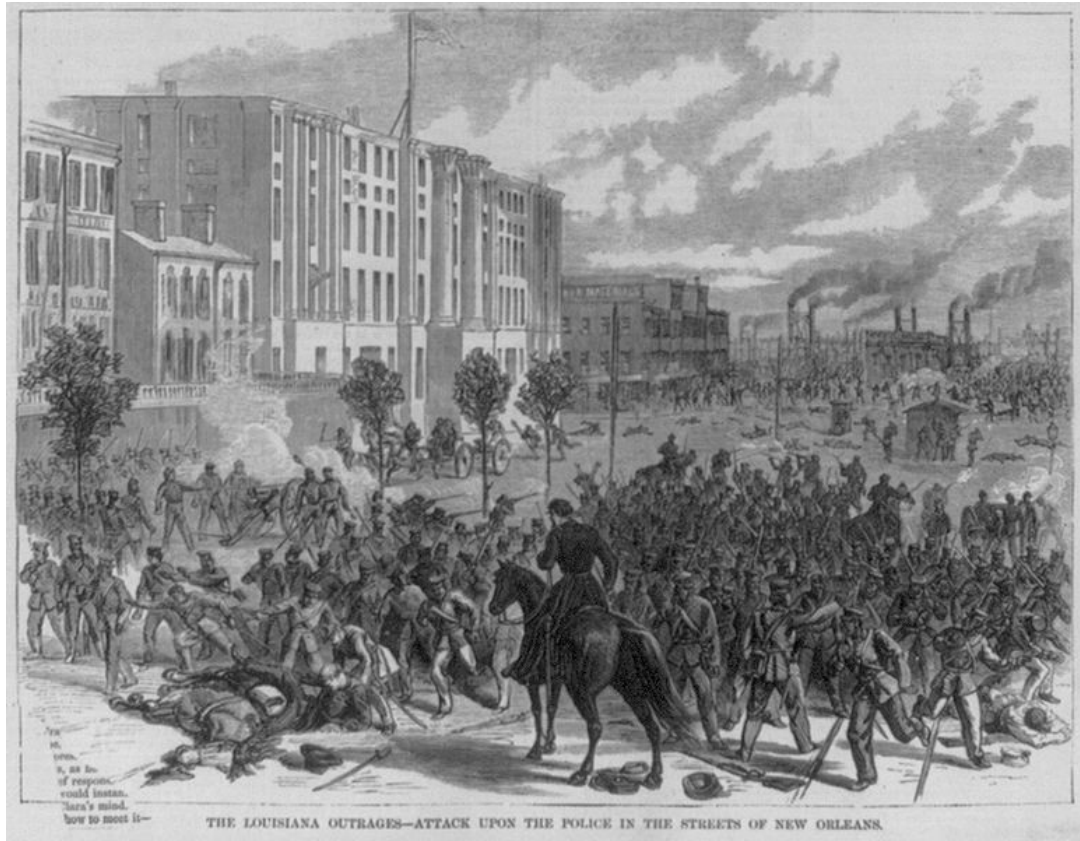


Southern Whites and Reconstruction

- Most rejected Radical Reconstruction
- Violent resistance became endemic in the South.
- The Ku Klux Klan
 - One of many terrorist groups
 - Confederate veterans
 - Prominent members of local society
- It aimed to reinstitute white and Democratic control
- Declined in the early 1870s



Southern White Resistance



New Orleans White League members attack New Orleans police, 1874



Victims of the Colfax Massacre in Louisiana, 1873

The Triumph of the “Redeemers”



Why did Reconstruction fail?

- White southern tenacity
- African-American practical weakness
- Limits of Northern imagination
- Northern exhaustion

Why is Reconstruction important?

- Was it (perhaps alongside the Civil War) America's second revolution?